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(WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1906.)

He approached nearer the gods who knows how to be silent, even though he is in the right.
 —Cato.

Our Case Is Proved.

We beg that our readers will not complain of us for devoting so much space to the discussion of the tax question, for it is, in our view, one of the most important questions that can engage the attention of citizens and officers of government.

In all our discussion of the question we have endeavored to establish the principle that only substance should be taxed; that all substance should be taxed once, but only once; that double taxation is unjust taxation; that to tax both the land of a holder and the mortgage debt upon his land is double taxation, and that the double burden falls upon the borrower, for "the consumer always pays the tax."

We have said that if only the equity of the borrower in a landed estate be taxed, then, of course, the lender should be made to pay upon the amount of his loan. But this is a roundabout way of taxing the substance; it is contrary to the fundamental principle of taxation, and it would lead to complications, and probably to fraud. Therefore, the only way that we can see of relieving the borrower is to exempt the mortgage, and so give him the benefit of a lower rate of interest.

Our contention is amply borne out in a letter which we printed yesterday from the secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, and to which we invite the attention of all who disagree with us on these points. Our correspondent says that in the State of Idaho, among the items of property exempt from taxation, are classed "all dues and credits secured by mortgages or other lien." In Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin the law in regard to taxation of mortgages is similar, and provides that the mortgage shall not be taxed unless exemption to the amount of the mortgage is claimed by the owner of the real estate mortgaged. The New Jersey law reads as follows: "Hereafter no mortgage of real or personal property, or both, whether given by individuals or corporations, or the debt secured by such mortgage, shall be assessed for taxation, unless deduction therefor shall have been claimed by the owner of the such mortgaged property and allowed by the assessor." The law in the other States named is similar. "In these States," says our correspondent, "the practice is to provide in the mortgage itself that the borrower of the money shall not claim any deduction from the assessed value of the real estate. The result is, therefore, that the real estate is assessed at its full value, but the mortgage is not taxed, and the borrower secures his loan at the lowest rate of interest compatible with the condition of the money market and the soundness of security, without any increase on account of taxation, or the fear of taxation. Our correspondent is informed by county auditors of Idaho that, after the passage of the law exempting mortgages in 1856, the rate of interest on mortgages in that State dropped a third. He says, moreover, that in Massachusetts mortgages were exempted in 1881, and the Massachusetts Tax Commission of 1897 estimated that the deduction in the rate of interest due to such exemption was from one-half to three-fourths of 1 per cent. Mortgages are taxable in the State of New York, he further informs us, and the rate of interest on mortgages in the rural counties of Massachusetts bordering on New York is less than in similar counties across the line in New York.

The most interesting case cited is that of California. That State has a unique system, in that the Constitution requires that the equity in the real estate mortgaged shall be taxed to the owner, and the mortgage shall be taxed to the mortgagee, where the real estate is situated; that any contract by which the borrower agrees to pay the taxes shall be void. The result is that in California the rate of interest on mortgages, exceeds the rate of interest on unsecured loans by about the average tax rate plus one-third to one-half per cent. more, to insure the lender against a possible increase in the rate and to compensate him for his trouble in paying the taxes. But in 1898 the Supreme Court of the State held that an agreement not simultaneous with, or any part of, the mortgage by which the borrower contracts to pay the tax is not contrary to the Constitution. In view of that decision the law stationers now carry blanks embodying "a contract separate and distinct from the mortgage, in which the creditor agrees to reduce the interest in case the debtor agrees to pay the taxes." This is simply piling up evidence, but it is so plain that it needs not be demonstrated that, where mortgages are taxed, necessarily the rate of interest is higher, for "the consumer pays the tax." "Although in this matter," says our correspondent, "the evidence of experience is not necessary, as any one can see that, if taxes are imposed upon loans, it must be harder to borrow money, still all the evidence points in the same direction and emphasizes the fact that a tax upon a debt is a tax upon the power to borrow money."

Such a tax is, therefore, not only wrong in principle, not only puts an unjust burden upon the borrower, but it tends to retard progress and development.

Trying to Keep the Lid on Odell.

In a recent issue of this paper we referred to the political situation in New York from the Republican standpoint, giving a general outline of the family warfare going on between President Roosevelt and Governor Higgins, on the one side, and ex-Governor Odell on the other. Our comment on the narrative was that for some time past President Roosevelt had been making enemies in the Democratic party. This immediate fight grew out of the contest for the speakership of the House of Delegates, and Mr. Odell's man was defeated, but the fight did not originate in this contest, and it now appears that it is not to end there. News comes from New York that Odell is threatening to publish a book, entitled "What I Know of Roosevelt and Higgins," in which he will lay bare for the first time the inside history of the Odell-Roosevelt row and show that the fight upon him by Mr. Roosevelt began shortly after he became President. Odell charges the President with having been vindictive and relentless in pursuing him, and charges him, moreover, with having acted in bad faith. The story is that so merciless is Odell's exhortations that not only Roosevelt and Higgins adherents, but Odell's most intimate political associates, have besought him to suppress the book, for fear that it will reproduce the party wreck in 1882, when the State was captured by the Democrats.

The book may be suppressed, but the story will come out in one form or another, and the politicians might as well let Odell tell it in his own way. Republicans have frequently had fun over Democratic dissension. This time the laugh is with the Democrats. It is easier for a man like Mr. Roosevelt to be President of the whole country than to be President of a whole party. Mr. Roosevelt is a statesman, but in politics he is an intense partisan, with prejudices and weaknesses like the rest of us.

Marriage As a Lottery.

Matrimony is a grab-bag, wherein we insert our several hands and draw out we don't know what. Poets and hard-headed men of affairs, married or single, are in full accord here. But the sheer truth of this postulate has hardly ever been more unmistakably brought out than in a couple of wedding tales that usher in the New Year.

Many a man has painfully discovered a day or two after the ceremony, that he has married an entirely different woman from the one he thought he was marrying. But this is speaking figuratively, or so, to say, spiritually. It was reserved for Hyde J. Summers, late of Pittsburgh, Pa., to give the phrase a literal and physical turn. While aiming to wed Miss Ruth Bekman, his ostensible betrothed, Mr. Summers, it appears, actually hitched up with Ruth's sister, Irene. At least this what Mr. Summers says in his complaint for annulment, which discloses a pretty kettle of fish. Ruth and Irene are twins in the superlative degree. They look so much alike that all their lives they have gotten awfully mixed up as to which was which, and which was 'tother. Is it any wonder that poor Summers got so thoroughly confused?

Summers believes, unhappy fellow, that it was Ruth he went a-wooing, but after all, how is he going to prove it? Might it not have been Irene all the time? Or, far worse, Irene some of the time and Ruth the rest? Mrs. Summers herself insists that no mistake has been made. She unequivocally declares that she is the young man's only original choice. Summers, however, has applied a test which renders him highly dubious as to the truth of this. Ruth, it appears, wears a sweet soprano which frequently delighted the plaintiff during the hazy days of courtship. Responding to his request a day or so after the wedding, Mrs. Summers sang him a song with the result that the young husband received a distinct shock. The horrible suspicion instantly seized him that through haste or inadvertence he had married Irene, who was no singer. This contention he is now seeking to establish in the courts. The lady maintains that she can sing all right, and a jury of musicians may be necessary to reach a just verdict.

Young husbands have often been disillusioned by unexpected revelations in the direction of false teeth and false hair, but probably never before has love's young dream been so violently aroused by a mere false note. The whole thing is badly mixed up. Maybe it is Ruth, after all. The very best singers are out of voice some time.

In any case Miss Nellie DePass, of Davis county, N. C., has fared far better at the hands of Mr. Daniel Cupid than have the Misses Bekman. So far from having one suitor to share with a twin

sister, Miss DePass had three, all to herself. There were three brothers, and to save her life, Nellie could not decide between them. So having bade all of them stand ready to be married at a moment's notice, Miss DePass bought a trousseau, laid out a wedding supper, and summoned the wedding guests. Then and there, in the presence of everybody, the three brothers stepped forward and each selected a straw from a packet extended to them by the fair Nellie, whose hand was to be the guardian of the successful selector. The youngest Mr. Mock was the lucky fellow, and within ten minutes the wedding bells had rung out and the fascinating, but vacillating Nellie had become Mrs. Mock. That they will live happily ever after is our earnest and sincere wish.

Meanwhile, matrimony is more of a lottery than ever. Nellie DePass did not know until the very last minute whom she was to marry, and poor Mr. Summers does not know to this day. The Bekman girls were troubled, by an insufficiency of woosers, and Miss DePass by an over-abundance. Yet how easily both these difficulties might have been avoided! Why, for example, could not Mr. Summers have been twins and the Messrs. Mock but a single personality? Or, to converse and feminize the idea, there seems no good reason why there need have been more than one Miss Bekman, and why Nellie DePass should not have been triplets. Very little seems to go right in this world, anyway.

An Old Idea in New Dress.

We have received from Mr. Seth T. Farnsworth, of Los Angeles, Cal., a copy of a circular issued by him, in which he tells the government how it may build the canal without issuing bonds, and thereby save the tax-payers the snug sum of \$30,000,000 in interest. Mr. Farnsworth suggests that the government immediately issue \$100,000,000 canal construction money, which he made legal tender for all purposes, and that this money be placed on deposit with the various national banks throughout the country, to be checked out by the government as fast as needed to pay for material or labor in the building of the canal, and to be redeemed and retired from circulation by the ship tolls as fast as collected.

This is not new in principle, but it is interesting, and the question arises, as it does in all such connections, why should the government ever issue bonds, or board gold, or levy taxes? Why not put the presses to work and print all the money it needs for all purposes?

President Schurman, of Cornell, says that "this is a generation which has no fear of God before its eyes; it fears no hell; it fears nothing but the criminal court, the penitentiary and the scaffold. To escape these ugly avengers of civil society is its only categorical imperative, the only law with which its Sinai thunders." Black pessimism of this sort can only be explained by the fact that the Christmas bills have begun to come in.

Champ Clark, who intimates that his willingness to accept the Democratic nomination for the presidency, no doubt argues that the Democrats are likely to get licked anyway.

It is barely possible that the Martian astronomers have formed an equally favorable opinion of the inhabitants of the earth. Both of us, further, may be mistaken.

The discreet silences of Mr. Andrew Hamilton prove him an excellent confidant, a sterling confidential agent and a tolerably successful confidence man.

Dr. Osler is tactfully requested to pause for a minute and apply his famous senile cure to any New York senators that may happen to be sitting round.

We will hazard a guess that ex-Judge Hamilton, of Albany and Paris, got very few New Year's greetings from insurance friends on this side the water.

The ill-health which has recently been so prevalent in life insurance circles, appears to exhibit itself principally in a falling memory.

Your Uncle Russell's Christmas presents were mainly in the shape of loans at the merely nominal rate of ninety per cent. per annum.

Still, it is comforting to reflect upon the ease with which a 5 may be converted into a decently passable 6.

If the rumor of Mr. McCall's resignation is not true, there is some ground for believing that it soon will be.

Even the first-rate newspapers are rated as only second-class in the eye of the postoffice.

So far as is recorded, Mr. Harriman made only one joy during 1905, but it was a peachin.

What we need now is a muscular and able defender of the wife's Christmas cigars.

It promises, also, to be a fair-to-middling cold winter for political ex-bosses.

"1906," we are pleased to say, is slowly coming into its own.

A Christmas Toast.

Here's to the present which comes a day late—
 If it cost much or little of pelf;
 The welcome it earns is both hearty and great,
 For it gets the whole stage to itself.
 —Puck.

The first thing a man notices about a woman is her teeth. Sound teeth and a pure breath are gifts of Peerless

SOZODONT
 Liquid, Powder or Paste.



A popular shirt at a popular price. Famous for quality, cut and fit. \$1.00 and \$1.25, in white and in colors that stay.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.,
 Troy, N. Y.
 Largest Makers of Shirts and Collars in the World

Rhymes for To-Day

A Lady Not Mentioned By Wordsworth.

She was no phantom of delight,
 When first she burst upon my sight—
 Indeed, I thought her such a fright,
 I started back;
 She wore, I heard, her very best,
 And yet—ah, why conceal the rest?
 She was abominably dressed.
 And looked a tack.

I saw her upon nearer view
 A fright, and yet a woman, too!
 A grim, ironical-tongued shrew,
 All dried and old,
 Who held herself too all-fired good
 To serve her husband's daily food,
 Who acted rather like a rude,
 And common scold.

And when I saw her still more nigh,
 I read within her piercing eye,
 She was a lady you and I
 Would sure decline—
 A strong-armed female plainly planned
 To chide and mock of all command;
 "Praise be," thought I, in accents bland,
 "She is not mine!"
 H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Here, too—"There are some disadvantages in being a millionaire." "For instance?" "Well, millionaires are continually getting letters threatening them with all sorts of awful fates unless they immediately pay the writers large sums of money." "That's nothing. I get just such letters every month."—Cleveland Leader.

The Same Level—"Mr. Bilkins is a fool!" declared Mr. Jorgins, hotly. "He snatched at the hand of his superior airs around me. Called me 'my good fellow' this morning; by George! He's an ass, sir—a consummate ass, and I'm going to let him know that I'm his equal!"—Cleveland Leader.

Just the Thing—"What would be a good song for our Christmas entertainment at the church?" "Something seasonable?" "Of course." "Then Yule Remember Me!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The New Disease—"And you can't recollect happenings?" "Not the simplest things, doctor." "Hum! You seem to have a pronounced case of what we call life insurance memory."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Sad Tale—"The author had been dragged fainting from a crowd of shoppers. 'Almost like my last book,' he murmured, recovering his senses. The listeners, being of delicate perception, knew then that the book had fallen dead from the press."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Footing the Bill—"Does your father ever say anything about my staying so late, darling?" "Whenever he mentions you he refers to you as the 'gas bill.'" "Does that mean anything serious?" "Not unless he slips down some night and foots the bill."—Kansas City Times.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY
January 3d.

1641—Jeremiah Horrox, an English astronomer, died.

1670—George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, died; he entered the British army at an early age, and in 1639 was engaged in the unfortunate expedition of Charles I. against the Scots.

1830—Methodism introduced into Germany.

1863—Since the battle of December 31st, Gettysburg, had been going on between the two armies at Murfreesboro. The Confederates made an attack on the Federal lines January 1st, and another the following day, but were repulsed in both cases. On the night of January 3d they commenced their retreat. Union loss at the battle of Stone River: Killed, 1,697; wounded, 6,425, and 3,450 missing. The Federal army withdrew from before Vicksburg. The Union loss in the second attack on Vicksburg was about 600 killed, 1,500 wounded and 1,000 missing.

1866—Massachusetts ratified constitutional amendment.

1868—The Duchy of Lauenburg entered into the German Zollverein.

1869—The Federal Council of Switzerland resolved to renew diplomatic relations with Mexico.

1885—Earthquake shocks felt in Maryland, Virginia and New Hampshire.

1905—Russo-Japanese War; both divisions of Baltic fleet arrived at Madagascarr ports.

Hamden-Sidney—A Correction.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—
 Sir:—I should like to state of to-day that Hamden-Sidney College is soon to receive a gift of \$75,000. Will you kindly allow the space for correction? The amount should read \$25,000, a bequest made some time ago but one which, in the judgment of the executor, will probably be paid to the college at an early date. The brevity of the telegram and the exchange of figures are together responsible for an error which all friends of the college wish were true.
 Sincerely yours,
 J. GRAY McALLISTER,
 President of Hamden-Sidney College,
 Winchester, Va., December 30, 1905.

He Defends Himself.

His Wife—"There you are going out again to make a night of it. No consideration at all for me!"
 He—"On the contrary, my dear, I'm doing it to save you the trouble of preparing breakfast for me. I feel that I won't need any, tomorrow."

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

A Puzzle.
 Will you kindly inform me through your columns what the mechanical superintendent is?
 L. J. H.
 "Mechanical superintendent" of what?

Hetty Green's Address.
 Please give Hetty Green's present address in the weekly Times, and by so doing you will greatly oblige,
 CONSTANT READER.
 Residence, Bellows Falls, Vt.; office, 170 Broadway, New York.

The Term Unionist.
 Was the term Unionist, during Civil War times, applied strictly to that class of Southern persons who served the Federal cause; or was it applied to the Federalists regardless of birth?

It applied to persons in all sections who took the part of the Union.

Governor's Inauguration.
 Why was it that Governor-elect Swanson was not inaugurated Governor January 1st, as has been the wont for years? Has the law governing the date of the inauguration been changed?

SUBSCRIBER.
 The new Constitution changing the date of inauguration from January 1st to February 1st.

Naval Recruit Station.
 Will you please inform when the naval recruiting station opens in Richmond?
 READER.
 There is no naval recruiting station in Richmond. The nearest is at Newport News.

Hogs Eating Dirt.
 Please let me know in your column if there is any remedy to stop hogs from eating dirt? Ashed you this two weeks ago, and have had two papers since.

CONSTANT READER.
 The answer to this inquiry was given several weeks ago. Put a box containing plenty of charcoal in the hog lot, where the hogs can get it conveniently, or if charcoal cannot be had, use soft coal.

Racontauer.
 Please Anglicize the French word racontauer.

S.
 The meaning of the word, as our correspondent knows, is a story-teller. It is a French word, but has been incorporated into our language. The English word for it would be "recount," although no such word is given in the Century Dictionary.

The Latin Alphabet.
 Paragraph 1 of Collar & Daniel's First Latin Book states, that the Latin alphabet has no j; yet the j is authorized by other writers, and is used in standard works. I am studying the language without the assistance of an instructor, and your informing me as to the propriety of using the j will be appreciated.

BRUNNUS.
 In the original Latin alphabet no distinction was made between i and j or v and w. The use of j is a modern innovation, but it is permissible. It should be remembered, however, that in Latin j has the soft sound. For example jam is pronounced as though the j were an i or a y.

Mistletoe.
 From what does mistletoe originate, and why does it grow more abundant on red oak trees?
 D. H. and H. L.
 The mistletoe is a parasite, growing on trees of several varieties, from seed. The mistletoe of this country is called "false mistletoe" by naturalists, the true species being peculiar to England, and to some parts of the Continent. It is not true that the mistletoe of England or America grows most frequently on the red oak. The English variety, at least, is found more rarely on the oak than on the apple, thorn, maple, locust, linden, walnut or willow.

Intermarriage of Races Prohibited.

By some unaccountable oversight the editor of Queries and Answers understood a correspondent to ask what States prohibited the intermarriage of races, and replied to the question as it was understood. It turns out that the correspondent asked what States permitted the intermarriage of races. The error was so palpable that it needs hardly to be corrected, but for the sake of accuracy we repeat that the following States prohibit the intermarriage of races: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Maryland, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia.

ASLEEP ON TRACK.

Sister of the Late Governor Scales Thought to Be Dying.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch).
 REIDSVILLE, N. C., January 2.—A young man named Harrell, who was unknown, was killed near Reidsville today. The young man, who had been on duty for two or three days, was sent out on his train to flag another incoming train. While waiting for it he fell asleep on the track, and his body was horribly mangled. The remains were brought here and prepared for burial, but so far no orders have been received regarding the disposition to be made of them.

Mrs. Annie Montgomery, sister of the late ex-Governor Scales, is thought to be dying to-night as a result of a sudden illness from which she has been suffering since yesterday.

FATED FAMILY.

Boy Kills His Three-Year-Old Sister—Father Was Shot.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch).
 CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 2.—At Shelby, near here, this afternoon, Edgar, the five-year-old son of Mrs. Edgar Hamrick, shot and killed his three-year-old sister, Almira, with an old pistol with which he had been playing. The father of the children, once Shelby's chief of police, was shot and killed by a negro two years ago.

MILLIONAIRE A SUICIDE.

Klondike Pioneer Cuts His Throat In a Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 2.—Frank Phiscator, a millionaire Alaskan miner, ended his life yesterday in a local hotel by cutting his throat with a razor. Phiscator is said to have been one of the pioneers of the Klondike and was at Forty-Mile at the time of the great gold discoveries. He built the first house in Dawson. He has rich claims on Bonanza Creek. Phiscator came originally from Michigan.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
 Bears the Signature of
 J. C. F. H. H. H.

The Times-Dispatch,
Richmond, Virginia,

the recognized Want Ad. medium of Virginia, published in 1905 the following schedule of Paid Want Ads:

1905.	Help Wanted.	Miscellaneous Wants.	No. of Replies Sent in Care of Times-Dispatch
January	855	3,426	4,281
February	939	2,785	3,724
March	979	3,499	4,478
April	946	3,528	4,474
May	839	3,320	4,159
June	811	3,167	3,978
July	692	2,833	3,525
August	879	2,151	3,030
September	848	2,607	3,455
October	1,009	3,596	4,605
November	808	3,682	4,490
December	778	4,074	4,852
Grand total	10,383	38,618	49,001

...The Reasons...

Because The Times-Dispatch Want Page is the medium that brings results.

Because it introduces the employee, to the employer and the merchant to the purchasing public.

Because The Times-Dispatch Want Pages are a mouth-piece that can be relied upon 365 days in a year.

Because The Times-Dispatch Want Pages exclude all fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. Over 2,000 objectionable advertisements were returned in 1905.

The Times-Dispatch will furnish more facts and figures if you are interested.

'Phone 549 for the Want Ad. man. He will gladly call upon you and answer all questions.

RALEIGH TO HAVE
AN AUDITORIUM

Strange Subject In Collection of Relics That Came From Old Tryon Palace.

LOCKJAW FROM A TOY PISTOL

Col. Cunningham Arranging For the Convention of Cotton Planters.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch).

RALEIGH, N. C., January 2.—The box of North Carolina relics presented by Colonel John D. Whitford, of New Bern, to the State as a New Year's gift, was received by the Secretary of State today, and are being arranged in the Hall of History by Colonel F. A. Olds. Among the most valuable are the old Tryon bell, from the palace of Colonial Governor Tryon; a brick from the walls of the palace; a box of charcoal found in Fort Raleigh when the foundation was laid for the monument there some years ago; also a large number of old papers and photographs, many of them of historic value. There is a photograph showing the spot in New Bern where the first printing press was ever set up in North Carolina.

A very amusing feature about the collection of photographs is that among them was found a picture, large cabinet size, of "Annie, the famous New York singer," as it was labeled. Miss Annie makes an unusually bright and handsome picture, costumed as she is in perfect-fitting opera tights and blouse. Miss Annie will not be given a place in the Hall of History, as her presence in the collection is believed by the Secretary of State to be purely an accident.

Dr. J. P. Jordan, of Raleigh, has accepted the appointment to a directorship on the board of the State Hospital for Colored Insane at Goldsboro, tendered him by the Governor.

Colonel John S. Cunningham, president of the North Carolina Cotton Farmers' Association, arrived in the city this morning to make the preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the State convention here Wednesday. He says there is every indication that there will be a large attendance, and that he is confident still higher prices can be obtained for cotton if the planters will only stand together as they have the past few months. He says the State is sure to have a full delegation to the general convention at New Orleans, January 10th. Raleigh has a holiday, Lucius Harrell, tim in the person of Lucius Harrell, Harrell. He was shot in the arm Christmas Eve and died of lockjaw this morning.

The negroes of Raleigh held their usual emancipation celebration this afternoon. Elaborate resolutions were adopted, and the Rev. W. B. Street, principal of the State Deaf and Dumb and Blind School here.

During 1905 1,233 arrests were made by the Raleigh police, as compared with 971 during 1904, the gain being 262.

This afternoon there was the annual New Year's dinner for the aged poor of the city by Mr. John Pullen and others at the Fayetteville Street Baptist Church. It has been the practice to have these dinners for several years past. There were one hundred and fifty guests.

The McGowan property on South Salisbury Street was sold to the Academy of Music, here purchased by the Raleigh Auditorium Company, which owns the Academy, and it is understood that the purpose is to